

# JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. IX, No. 50

DECEMBER 9, 1960

Ninepence

**HAS ISRAEL  
JOINED THE  
NEUTRALS?**

—PAGE 5



**JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW**

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FLEET STREET 3349

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**FOREIGN POLICY  
UNDER FIRE**

Only failures need be over-sensitive to criticism. The successful have everything to gain from it. That is why the new discussion on Israel's foreign policy is being conducted on an entirely higher level than probably ever before. It is better informed and it is more mature—and it is not personal. The reason for this, and the credit for it, is the manner in which Israeli foreign policy—and Israeli diplomacy—has grown in stature. Its horizon has expanded with its interests; it has ceased to be inward-looking and purely self-centred.

Not the least aspect of this new strength is the ability to discuss coolly and frankly the still existing shortcomings; indeed, the recognition of these gaps in Israeli policy is perhaps one of the most important features of the current transformation in the outlook on foreign affairs, and especially Arab affairs. This week, (on pages 5-8) two able correspondents take a closer look at the present state of Israeli foreign policy thinking; one, from the inside as it appears to the informed Israeli; and the other—the *Guardian's* correspondent, Frank Edmead—as it appears to the informed outsider, after taking a brief but good, hard look at Israel.

\* \* \*

Both the articles were written quite independently of each other. Yet they reached surprisingly similar conclusions. To what extent, then, we must ask, are they justified: has Israeli foreign policy, so successful in Africa and Asia, landed in a blind alley where Arab affairs are concerned? In a sense, one has to admit that both are right, that where Nasser is concerned and when it is a question of the Palestine Arab refugees, Israeli policy has been either negative or defensive, or both.

Only last week, both Premier Ben-Gurion and Mrs. Meir again restated the familiar Israeli position: that there was no point in trying to seek mediation by a third party in the Arab-Israeli dispute so long as Egypt refused to enter into peace negotiations, and that no substantial discussions on the Arab refugee question could take place while the Arab countries refused to recognise the existence of Israel. Both Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mrs.

Meir might argue with considerable justice that there is not much else that they can do. Politics—and diplomacy—is after all the art of the possible, and what other possibility have the Arab leaders left them?

They insist that they will not recognise Israel, that they will not negotiate with Israel and that, in fact, they will accept only a solution imposed on Israel, either by force of arms or by the international community, the United Nations or the Great Powers. Moreover, their terms of settlement are such that any Israel Government would have to resist them, if necessary by force, because they would involve the dismemberment of the country. There is, therefore, considerable force in Mr. Ben-Gurion's and Mrs. Meir's argument that there is no sense in creating illusions of a settlement when in fact the prospect is so remote.

\* \* \*

But when this has been said, there remains another aspect which these two able and well-informed correspondents clearly had in mind when they wrote their reports. For politics is not only the art of the possible; it is also the anticipation of the probable. No one who has his finger on the pulse of the new Africa, or for that matter who looks ahead to the new trends in Washington, can escape the conviction that these two will be closely interconnected in the period immediately ahead of us. Whatever else the new administration in Washington may or may not do, it will seek to attune itself to the mood of the new United Nations majority provided by the Afro-Asian bloc.

And within this new world alignment there can be little doubt that some of the dormant issues of Arab-Israeli relations will reappear in a new guise and in a setting that will be quite different from 1948. In this new international climate, the Israeli foreign policy attitudes and language which were attuned to the decade following 1948, will be no longer adequate. Of course, this will also apply to the Arab attitudes to Israel, as President Nkrumah indicated when he addressed the U.N. Assembly last September. But this alone is no longer an adequate or a good reason for clinging to a policy and an outlook which are rapidly dating.

The peace of the Middle East and the settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute can be no longer viewed as a purely local complication. It affects relations between East and West, it is an issue in the United Nations, it concerns everyone—not least, world Jewry. It may be that nothing can be achieved now, that we have to wait another twenty years, but this does not mean that nothing can be tried or should not be tried now, in this new international climate. And if another try is to be made, as both our correspondents seem to believe it will, then surely it would be wiser and better that an imaginative initiative should come from Israel. It would make Kennedy's work easier.



# PROPAGANDA

## "NO REASON TO REPENT"

### EICHMANN'S DOCTORED VERSION OF KASTNER AFFAIR

*from our own correspondent*

#### New York:

*Life* magazine, having pulled in a "fairly heavy mail" with its first installment of the Eichmann story, this week confidently went ahead with its second, and for the moment, final series of extracts from the concentration camp killer's confessions.

This time we were treated to Eichmann's tinted version of his meetings and negotiations with a man whose "great polish and reserve" would, in his words, "have made (him) an ideal Gestapo officer himself." The man was Rudolph Kastner. Eichmann's version differs in most of the essentials from Kastner's, as well as from the established facts.

This is how Eichmann recalls their negotiations: "Kastner was a young man about my age, an ice-cold lawyer and a fanatical Zionist. He agreed to help keep the Jews from resisting deportation—and even keep order in the collection camps—if I would close my eyes and let a few hundred or a few thousand young Jews emigrate illegally to Palestine."

"We trusted each other": "It was a good bargain. For keeping order in the camps, the price of 15,000 to 20,000 Jews—in the end there may have been more—was not too high for me..."

"Except for the first few sessions, Kastner never came to me fearful of the Gestapo strong man. We negotiated entirely as equals. People forget that. We were political opponents trying to arrive at a settlement, and we trusted each other perfectly.

"When he was with me, Kastner smoked cigarettes as though he were in a coffee house. While he talked he would smoke one aromatic cigarette after another, taking them from a silver case and lighting them with a little silver lighter. Dr. Kastner's main concern was to make it possible for a select group of Hungarian Jews to emigrate to Israel..."

"A thousand or so": "I believe Kastner would have sacrificed a thousand or a hundred thousand of his blood to achieve his political goal. He was not interested in old Jews or those who had become assimilated into Hungarian

society. But he was incredibly persistent in trying to save biologically valuable Jewish blood—that is human material that was capable of reproduction and hard work.

"'You can have the others,' he would say, 'but let me have this group here.' And because Kastner rendered us a great service by helping keep the deportation camps peaceful, I would let his group escape. After all, I was not concerned with small groups of a thousand Jews or so." One wonders how this sly account of his relations with Kastner—who is dead—will stand up under cross-examination in court—which, of course, Eichmann had not anticipated.

*Life's* two instalments of "Eichmann's own story" have been compiled from only a fraction of the 900 pages of material which they have in their possession. But a magazine spokesman said they had no plans to publish the rest. Subsequent issues would carry a cross-section of readers' letters, some of which—the spokesman said—were from Nazi victims who recounted the horrors they had undergone at the hands of Eichmann.

**Only side transactions:** Eichmann points out that his negotiations with Kastner were not the only ones of their kind. Another S.S. official, Colonel Kurt Becher, was also involved in "bartering Jews for foreign exchange and goods on direct orders from Himmler... there were other agencies, German and Hungarian, which tapped Kastner for foreign exchange in return for Jews." But, claimed Eichmann, he "held aloof from money affairs," concentrating on Himmler's directive to get 10,000 trucks, specially prepared for winter conditions, in exchange for a million Jews.

"Men under Becher's command," stated Eichmann, "guarded a special group of 700 Jews whom Kastner had requested from a list. They were mostly young people, although the group also included Kastner's entire family. I did not care if Kastner took his relatives along; he could take them wherever he wanted to."

He claims that "all my own agreements with the Jewish officials were more or less side transactions to the exchange of the million Jews for 10,000 winterized



REAL HISTORY  
*Yadin displays the Scrolls during the Archbishop's visit*

trucks with trailers." How the figures were arrived at is explained in the statement that "Himmler may have authorised the offer for 'an appropriate number' and I set the figure at 10,000 to one million, because I was an idealist and wanted to accomplish as much as possible for the Reich."

**"Easily produce a million Jews":** But, "it was clear that, for lack of numbers, I could never have squeezed a million Jews out of Hungary. But it was obvious that Jews were piled on Jews in Auschwitz and the various other concentration camps. So I assumed that we could easily produce a million Jews—Jews from Hungary supplemented with Jews from Germany, from Austria, from wherever they wanted to take them. It would be a tragedy if the international Jewish community was not able or willing to accept them..."

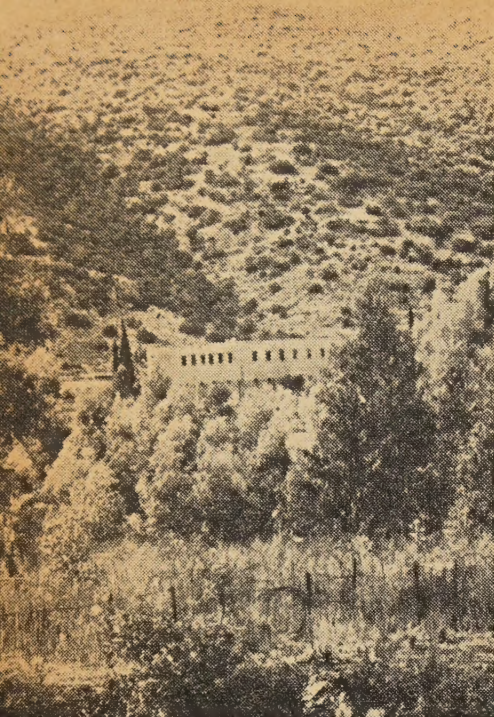
But he does explain why all this time he continued to feed the gas chambers at Auschwitz with tens of thousands more Hungarian Jews.

Eichmann did not overlook Joel Brand: "When I let Brand leave the country, I had made sure his family stayed in Budapest so that I could have a guarantee of his return." He boasts, however, that he "never took any steps to keep Brand's family from emigrating illegally. If they had, I would never have known it."

Himmler, he claims, admitted to him in 1945 "that he had made some mistakes. 'I'll tell you one thing,' he said, 'if I have to do it over again, I will set up the concentration camps the way the British do. I made a big mistake there.'

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"I WOULD LIKE TO FIND PEACE"  
Eichmann's actual prison—photographed  
from a distance, with police permission

I didn't know exactly what he meant by that, but he said it in such a pleasant, soft way that I understood him to mean the concentration camps should have been more elegant, more artful, more polite."

**"Harshly and with emphasis":** Boldly, Eichmann says that toward the end of the war he told his men: "I will gladly jump into my grave in the knowledge that five million enemies of the Reich have already died like animals. ('Enemies of the Reich,' I said, not 'Jews'). I spoke these words harshly and with emphasis. In fact, it gave me an extraordinary sense of elation to think that I was exiting from the stage in this way."

Eichmann recounts how he eventually

surrendered to the Americans "posing as a Luftwaffe corporal named Barth." "After studying the psychology of the American C.I.C., however, I changed my rank from corporal to second lieutenant in the S.S., Lieutenant Eckmann, Otto Eckmann, became my name." It was while under interrogation that he decided to make his escape.

"Through the intervening years since then people have searched for me in vain," he boasted, just a little too soon. "I would like to find peace with my former opponents. And I would be the first to surrender myself to the German authorities if I did not always feel that the political interest in my case would be too great to lead to a clear, objective way out.

**"Jews as witnesses":** "If there had been a trial in 1945, I would have had all my subordinates with me. Today, I am not so sure. Some of them may be serving with the new police. Others may have had a hard life through these years . . . so I would not know today what witnesses an attorney for the defence might properly call.

"I believe, in fact, that if I brought on Jews as witnesses for the defence, I would come out almost better with them than with my own men as witnesses, sad though it may sound. Dr. Kastner, Dr. Epstein, Dr. Rottenberg, Dr. Baeck, the entire Council of Elders in Theresienstadt ghetto—all of them I would have to summon. After all, there were also relatively harmless actions which took place under the general heading, 'Final Solution of the Jewish Problem.'"

Here, Eichmann's wiliness has carried him away and throws an interesting light on the rest of his "evidence." Dr. Epstein

had already been done to death when Kastner arrived at Theresienstadt—and of this Eichmann must be fully aware. The deaths of Kastner and Dr. Baeck were reported in Argentina and can have been no secret to him. "Dr. Rottenberg," as far as the JEWISH OBSERVER can establish from experts on Theresienstadt never existed.

**"I would say 'good'":** But, with or without witnesses, Eichmann, from the then fastness of his Argentinian hide-away, regretted nothing "I will not humble myself or repent in any way. . . . No, I must truthfully say that if we had killed all the 10 million Jews that Himmler's statisticians originally listed in 1933 I would say, 'Good, we have destroyed an enemy.' But here I do not mean wiping them out entirely. That would not be proper—and we carried on a proper war."

That is *Life's* version of the Eichmann story, but what about the man who is said by the publishers to have established the initial contact with Eichmann? Reports from Buenos Aires said that he was himself a Dutch Nazi more lately employed on the now defunct *Der Weg* in Buenos Aires. A *Life* spokesman commented: "We had no illusions about him."

While Eichmann's story was unfolding in *Life*, the fate of some of his victims was being unfolded before U.N. delegates in a special presentation of the film version of the Leon Uris book "Exodus." Menahem Beigin was also around, to cash in on the venture.

**Beigin's appeal:** He appeared before a 2,000-strong audience in Carnegie Hall to lecture on "Exodus, fact or fiction?" His audience was a vastly different one from that which had gathered in the same hall a week earlier for a Zionist Assembly addressed by Sharett, Goldmann, Silver and others.

The old-time Zionist leaders attracted the old-time Zionist supporters, but not enough of them to fill the hall. Beigin's audience was younger, livelier, spirited. What he asked them for was a donation of \$1,500,000 so that Acre jail could be turned into a national shrine and the Ministry of Health provided with a new building into which to move the present inmates of the old fortress.

**Defence footnote:** In Cologne, Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's counsel, said he would seek an earlier meeting with his client in order to ask whether he was in fact the author of the memoirs appearing in *Life* magazine.

It would not be an easy matter to drop the defence, he stated. But he would consider the matter further after talking to Eichmann.

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## POLICY

### CAIRO "FRONT" FOR COMMUNISTS

#### SAVING NASSER'S FACE IN AFRICA

from our special Middle East correspondent, Robert Gee

#### Beirut :

Strong evidence that President Nasser has traded his independence of action in Africa became available here this week, in the wake of the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee.

Outwardly, the Egyptians will continue to appear as the popular leaders of a movement supposedly dedicated to the independence of the African peoples and the eradication of colonialism. In fact, the Egyptians have accepted the role of fronting for the Russians and the Chinese.

It is a situation which suits the communists well. It matters little to them whether or not the Egyptians are nominally the driving force in the organisation. They have achieved their greater aim: an apparently non-communist and positive neutralist leadership, propagating and furthering the Solidarity Movement along anti-western lines.

**Gamble pays off :** The Executive meeting which took place here a couple of weeks ago was an outcome of the Solidarity Committee's conference in Conakry last April. The formation of the Executive was itself a communist proposal and, when it met in Beirut, they were quick to show their reasons for calling it into existence.

They demanded that the Egyptian Secretary-General of the organisation, Yusif as-Sibai, be replaced and the seat of the permanent secretariat be moved from Cairo. They had tried this at Conakry without success. Now they were more hopeful that their gamble would pay off. And it did.

Already committed to the Russian line in the Congo, President Nasser could not afford to be publicly stripped of his remaining African trappings. The fact that the permanent secretariat has its seat in Cairo has brought many African leaders to the U.A.R. capital—and to President Nasser's door. This gave him status and a large amount of influence, neither of which he could lightly surrender.

**Freedom of action reduced :** There was no alternative, therefore, but to accept the Russian conditions. The Egyptians agreed to the appointment of three deputies to



NASSER AND SABRI (LEFT) WITH VISITING SOMALI LEADERS  
*Things as before, only more so*

the Secretary-General (shades of the Krushchev line on the U.N. Secretariat), thus greatly reducing as-Sibai's freedom of action and enabling the communists to have a greater say in the day-to-day direction of the movement.

The U.A.R. also agreed to accept a number of violently anti-western resolutions proposed by the communist delegations, headed by Russia's Mirza Zade.

It took no effort on the part of the communists to agree to a strongly worded U.A.R. resolution calling on the peoples of the world to understand the role which the "fascist, racist and religious state of Israel was playing in the service of imperialism." Indeed, they might have written it themselves.

salem, delivered a spirited speech in support of the Afro-Asian motion on colonialism. Then Israel abstained on the vital East-West issue of whether or not to seat the Kasavubu delegation from the Congo. And, to top it all off, there was a sharp attack by Israel delegation member Aryeh Ilan on the colonialist policies of Portugal.

What, in fact, is happening is that Israel is drifting from active pro-westernism into her own particular brand of moderate, as opposed to "positive," neutralism. And these developments in her attitude at the U.N. have to be viewed in concert with recent happenings at home, such as Ben-Gurion's attempt to establish a revamped socialist international for aid to

### ISRAEL'S "MODERATE NEUTRALISM"

#### NEW FRIENDS BRING CHANGING OBLIGATIONS

from our own correspondent

#### Tel Aviv :

For Israelis with preconceived notions of their government's foreign policy, this has been a week of notable surprises. Only a few weeks ago almost any local observer on the remotest fringe could predict, with 100 per cent success, that Israel would vote this way or that on any given issue.

But no longer. Surprise number one came when U.N. chief delegate Michael Comay, acting on instructions from Jeru-



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underdeveloped countries and his criticisms of the Histadrut for accepting the American trade unions as partners in its Afro-Asian Institute.

**A tentative foot:** Having made the leap into Africa, and thus broken the bounds of political isolation which enclosed her for years, Israel is gradually assuming the obligations incumbent upon a member of a group. As yet, the group itself is a shadowy, barely discernible entity. But its outlines can be seen.

Within the neutralist states there has been a developing polarisation towards East or West. Nasser, Sekou Touré, Castro and Sukaerno have tended to move ever further toward the eastern camp, with Nkrumah hovering uncertainly on the edge.

The new states of the French Community, together with Nigeria, Ethiopia, Liberia, Nepal and Burma are inclined toward the West. Into this camp Israel now seems to be tentatively setting foot.

**Flexibility in western policy:** Ben-Gurion's long discussions with Abbé Fulbert Youlou of the Republic of (formerly French) Congo and with Nepal's socialist Premier Koirala, and Mrs. Meir's frequent contacts with African statesmen at the U.N. Assembly, have all had their effect. Many African leaders, including those from such predominantly Moslem countries as Chad, Senegal or Mali, have come to look upon Israel not only as a



ARAB REFUGEE CHILDREN AT PLAY

*Will they have forgotten their dangerous games in twenty years?*

source of technical assistance, but also a political ally.

All these associations have been instrumental in influencing Israel's changing policies. She has also been aided by the new flexibility in western policy, following the ending of the Dulles era, which no longer regards honest neutralism as anti-western and thus pro-communist.

And by her success in making new friends among the much-courted Africans, Israel has enhanced her own prestige in the eyes of the western powers which no longer feel half resentful, half responsible for her.

**First concrete result:** But Israel's association with the African states did not start out as a well-pondered master plan. It was more the outcome of a policy of expediency. Conditions were suitable, and Israel took advantage of them. With her back against the wall, she had to break the iron ring of the Arab boycott, make new friends and create political links with the countries coming to independence, before the Arabs moved in with their propaganda machine. The lesson of Bandung had been well learned.

Now we are seeing the first concrete results. But, if Israel's foreign policy in its African aspects has become more dynamic and imaginative, the same cannot be said for its policies on the refugee question or peace with the Arabs. Peace is nowadays a word seldom mentioned. There seems general acceptance of the view that there is no hope of peace with the Arabs in the foreseeable future and

that, consequently, it is a waste of time even to talk about it.

The optimists, and the Prime Minister is considered the foremost in this category, believe there will be peace in some twenty years' time, when a new generation takes over the direction of Arab affairs. But the optimists are in a minority. The preponderant view is that when the Arabs feel themselves strong enough and when the international situation is conducive to their purpose, they will have another go at wiping Israel off the map.

**No mood for concessions:** This belief virtually precludes any constructive thinking on the topic of the Arab refugees. Policy-making on Arab issues remains largely in the hands of the Defence Ministry and the officials there, not unnaturally, are more taken up with the problem of defending the country in the event of a future Arab attack than with the possibility of weakening the country's defences by advocating the admission of a large number of refugees.

And so the stalemate continues. At this juncture, there seems little likelihood of breaking it, unless the question of the refugees is linked to some dependable guarantee of non-aggression. An agreement on general disarmament in the Middle East, for instance, could bring in its wake a solution of the refugee issue.

But as long as the threat of an Arab attack remains real and imminent, Israel will be found in no mood for far-reaching concessions. In this respect, we can expect no foreign policy surprises.

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# ISRAEL, THE ARABS AND THE FUTURE

By FRANK EDMOND

*Behold, I set before you this day a blessing and a curse. (Deut. xi, 26.)*

We are in one of the kibbutzim in the recently drained Huleh basin. Overlooking it to the east is high ground—Syria; the frontier is about 200 yards from the living quarters. In the hills are soldiers of the army of the United Arab Republic seeing but unseen.

They used to fire on the kibbutz, and have killed at least one of its members, but all has been quiet for many months now. Nevertheless there are lights at intervals along the perimeter of the compound to shine on infiltrators, and guards are out at night.

Opposite the nursery are the doors to the underground shelters, and as you go into the library on your first tour of the kibbutz you may find a senior member lecturing a group of recruits on the rifle that he holds in his hand.

This seems a good place to get some views on Israelis' attitudes to the Arabs. So we have a discussion in the apartment of a young married couple.

**Kibbutz reflections:** Those whose ideas of kibbutzim are derived from Zionist films of the thirties are likely to be taken aback by the elegance and even comfort of the room. The furniture, fabrics, and china are in the modern international style derived from Scandinavia.

One wall is covered with shelves carrying, besides books, a record player and recordings of Bach; opposite is a tank of tropical fish. All this is not, of course, kibbutz issue; it is the result of how a cultivated couple have chosen to spend their furnishing and personal allowances.

This year Israelis have taken the jubilee of the founding of the first kibbutz as an occasion for debating the present and future of the movement. For the external conditions that drove devoted young Zionists to become members in the past have altered. The land has been settled, the State has been achieved.

**"Embourgeoisement":** With increasing national prosperity embourgeoisement is setting in, and the greater the attractions of city life the harder it becomes to find men and women willing to sacrifice them for a communal life on the land.

The movement is not yet shrinking, and among those who accept the responsibilities of the life the old idealism remains; moreover the prestige of the kibbutzim as a national example is still high and their political influence powerful. But some of the austerity is going.

It is now quite respectable to argue, not only that there is no disgrace in a high standard of living, but that that is what the kibbutzim will have to offer if they are to compete in drawing power with Tel-Aviv or Haifa.

**A different challenge:** This particular kibbutz is inhabited by sabras—Israelis born in Israel. All too many citizens of the country can tell stories of their past life as horrifying as any in history.

But the sabras have had a different challenge to react to. For them the enemy has been not the Nazis and other European anti-Semites but the Mandatory Power (Britain) and above all the Arabs.

And so these young nationalists can come out in all innocence with the naïveté bits of racialism: "The Arabs have always hated and always will; it's their nature."

**Sense of responsibility:** With the Syrian guns only a few hundred yards away, they are amazingly tolerant and good-humoured when you press them about the responsibility of their country towards the displaced Arabs, and even to the Arab people as a whole.

On the surface they will admit no such responsibility. The hostility of the Arabs is just not their fault. The Syrians looking down the hill on the Huleh valley are infuriated, they suggest, by the good use that Israelis have made of lands that Arabs wasted. We are hated for our very virtues: that is the implication.

And then you realise that the sense of responsibility that seems so hard to find is in fact perceptible everywhere—in sabras and immigrants, in politicians and civil servants and ordinary unofficial people. It unites the generations.

**Moral defensiveness:** It is expressed in an all-pervading moral defensiveness that contrasts sharply with the Israelis' abounding and justified self-confidence in the economic growth, social progress, and military strength of their country. The fear that they may be the cause of a wrong to the Arabs makes them over-eager to justify themselves, often before they are challenged.

They want to push the question right out of their minds. They cannot bear even the slightest doubt about the orthodox view that the plight of the Arab refugees is the Arabs' own fault, and unless pushed

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they will not usually look back beyond April, 1948, for the origin of the problem.

In order to convince themselves and others that they are not to blame they eagerly pounce on every sign of guilt among the Arabs, and these, naturally, are all too easy to find. This sort of attitude seems to affect even the Government's diplomacy—often, one would have thought, to the detriment of Israel's long-term interests.

**Convenient doctrine:** At any rate the hypothesis explains many otherwise puzzling episodes in Israel foreign policy.

Thus, it is an article of faith that, as an authoritative member of Mapai in the Knesset put it, "the Arab governments' policies towards Israel are a function of their domestic politics." In other words, if the Arab politicians are in trouble at home they will try to take it out of Israel.

There may be some truth in this, but it is a very convenient doctrine for Israelis because it makes them victims of events beyond their control.

**Into Russian arms:** The next stage of their argument ought to be that the more smoothly President Nasser's home affairs are going the quieter things will be for Israel. But Israelis show little inclination to accept this corollary; on the contrary, they show every sign of being delighted at President Nasser's difficulties in Syria,

and of wanting to increase them if they can.

Instead of welcoming the World Bank's offer of a loan to the United Arab Republic so that the country would be kept busy with constructive work, Mrs. Meir, the Foreign Minister, did her best to get it withdrawn.

Similarly, one would have thought that good relations between the United Arab Republic and the West would suit Israel better than good relations between the U.A.R. and the Soviet Union. But sometimes the Israel Foreign Ministry gives the impression of being intent on throwing President Nasser into Russian arms, for there his guilt will look all the blacker.

**Lavon affair:** The abortive security operation that is being much discussed at present for its part in the "Lavon affair" was apparently an effort in 1954 to create bad blood between Egypt and the United States by setting fire, among other things, to American offices in Cairo and Alexandria.

And earlier this year, at another time when American-Arab relations seemed to be warming up, the Israelis, by a remarkable feat of espionage, happened to be present when the Soviet Ambassador in Cairo falsely warned President Nasser that Israel was going to attack.

The principle is that President Nasser

must always be shown to be wrong. For that principle the Israel Government has even on occasion seemed willing to sacrifice concessions in the Suez Canal itself: such concessions reduce Nasser's guilt.

**Significant accidents:** At any rate the two ships Inge Toft and Astypalca were sent to the Canal in such conditions as made it very difficult for President Nasser to do the right thing and let them go through.

Someone who should know assures me that the timing of the voyage of the Astypalea was an unfortunate accident, but accidents too have their significance.

All this is not to argue that none of the blame is on the Arabs' side; far from it. But, after visiting Israel and talking to people there, one does become more aware than before that the foreign policy of the country is not as coldly rational as its spokesmen like to claim.

**Confidence in policy:** There is nothing discreditable in feeling responsibility for a tragic situation so intensely that you cannot afford to admit the smallest part. But until Israelis gain the confidence in their foreign policy that they have already achieved at home, and are able to look these facts in the face, there seems little hope of a Middle Eastern settlement.

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# IN THE NEWS

## EICHMANN CONSEQUENCES

ONE OF THE CONSEQUENCES of the Eichmann trial may be the dropping altogether of the Israeli security censorship. Already the authorities have decided that the near four hundred correspondents who will be covering the trial for the foreign press, will not have to submit their copy to the security censorship. But once you start making exemptions it becomes virtually impossible to discriminate against the rest. Other difficulties in this field are also becoming apparent. On the same day as one correspondent filed a report of the fantastic lengths to which the authorities go to keep Eichmann's place of imprisonment a closely guarded secret, another correspondent — Paul Coates of the *Los Angeles Mirror*—was given permission to talk to and photograph Eichmann's principal gaoler, David Ofer, with the actual prison in the background. A second picture of the prison, taken with a long-range camera, makes it possible to identify the location without any great difficulty. The fact is, that security, like justice, has to be absolute. Security and publicity do not mix. So where do you draw the line?

### CLEAR DIRECTIVE WANTED

The Israel authorities—especially the police—are under tremendous pressure to provide some news about Eichmann without judicially prejudging his case. So far they have done this with more emphasis on the correctness of the judicial proceedings than on the desires of the press. And that is as it should be. I am certain that the longer everyone concerned in Israel with the actual conduct of the case, police and the judges especially, are completely withdrawn from saying anything at all—as they would be in this country—the more effective will be the end result. And if a further by-product is the reconsideration by the authorities of the present censorship practices, then that also might be a long-range advantage. A clear directive to every correspondent of what is considered an infringement of Israeli security by a correspondent would probably work much better than the rather imprecise censorship does at present. It worked here very effectively during the war. Usually, the trouble is not so much in the indiscretion of a journalist as in the garrulousness of some officials and most individuals.



A WELL SHARED SECRET  
*Los Angeles "Mirror's" Paul Coates talks to David Ofer, chief gaoler, outside Eichmann's prison.*

## GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS

I MAKE NO apology for returning to the matter of the forthcoming founding conference of the World Union of Jewish Journalists, especially now that the British delegation has been named. My original objection, simply stated, was that this was an institutional attempt (however conceived initially) to enlist Jewish journalists in an organisation of which they had no need and which could exist only by the patronage of the Israel Government, the Jewish Agency or the World Jewish Congress, or by the combined help of all three. The London advocates of the World Union cried "nonsense." It would be an independent and autonomous body, wrote Josef Fraenkel last week. It would serve as a "link between Jewish men and women engaged in the journalistic profession."

"Engaged in the journalistic profession." Dr. Levenberg of the Jewish Agency? Dr. Roth of the World Jewish Congress? True, both are occasional contributors to the Jewish press, but then so are hundreds of others holding institutional positions, whose specialist knowledge entitles them to an occasional hearing. But does this make them professional journalists? This is precisely the basis upon which the JEWISH OBSERVER initially

opposed the whole proposition: that it would not, in truth, be a professional organisation at all and certainly not independent. Dr. Levenberg, I see, has already proposed a "ten-point programme" to be included in the draft constitution. And from some mysterious source funds have already been made available to help delegates unable to find the full fare themselves. Those appointed as delegates to Jerusalem at a meeting in London last Sunday, were, in addition to Drs. Levenberg and Roth, Joel Cang, Josef Fraenkel, A. M. Kaiser, P. S. Gourgey, A. Lisky and Jacob Sonntag. I wish them all a happy journey—even if I cannot share their hope that it will in any way benefit "Jewish journalism."

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# AFRO-ARABIA

## ABBOUD COMPLETES MOSCOW-CAIRO AXIS

### DARKENING SHADOWS ON THE SUDAN HOME FRONT

*from our own correspondent*

#### Khartoum:

These are exciting days in the Sudanese capital where, beneath the surface calm, a vital struggle is developing between the deposed politicians and the military régime of General Abboud. Its outcome is being watched with anxiety not only here, but also in the capitals of the U.A.R. and the U.S.S.R., and in the pro-Lumumba camp in the Congo.

For, within the past few days, it has become known that one of the major points of accord reached during the visit here a fortnight ago of President Nasser was that the Sudan would become a vital link in the chain of communication between Moscow, Cairo and the Lumumba forces in the Congo.

This was a notable achievement by Nasser. Until now, Sudanese foreign policy has been noteworthy for its lack of commitment. Both inside and outside of the U.N., the Sudan has followed a policy briefly summarised as "friends with all," and this has led it on many occasions to abstain from General Assembly voting on international issues.

**Battalion commander reports:** Now Nasser has convinced Abboud that his interest lies in facilitating communication between the U.A.R. (and thus the U.S.S.R.) and the Lumumba forces in the Congo. He won his point during a two-hour meeting with Abboud in Nimoli, on the Sudan-Uganda frontier, on November 24 when, as an official communiqué put it, "the two Presidents discussed the development of events in Africa in general and the situation in the Congo in particular." What, in fact, they agreed was that pro-Lumumba agents and funds should be slipped into the Congo across the Sudanese border, in preparation for an attack on the staunchly anti-Lumumba province of Katanga.

Immediately preceding this meeting, Nasser had conferred in Nimoli with the commander of the U.A.R. battalion serving with the U.N. forces in the Congo. The commander, Col. Saad Eldin el Shazly, has been ordered to Nimoli at short notice. This out of the way spot is only 200 miles north of the Equator and, more significantly, little further from Stanleyville than is Edinburgh from London.

President Kasavubu's decision to break off relations with the U.A.R. does not affect the status of the U.A.R. battalion in the Congo. El Shazly returned to the Congo after reporting to his chief on the situation there. What he told Nasser assisted the U.A.R. President in convincing General Abboud that he had a vital part to play in "keeping out the colonialists."

**Hatem's confirmation:** Abboud's agreement was obliquely confirmed in Cairo last Thursday by U.A.R. Minister of State Abdel Kader Hatem who declared that, "a few days ago," the U.A.R. "made contacts with anti-imperialist, freedom-loving countries for the adoption of decisive action to frustrate the imperialist plots against Congolese independence..."

With Abboud thus committed, the U.A.R. President is concerned that the Sudan's military régime should continue in office. So, for his own reasons, is Abboud. But there is trouble ahead.

A foretaste of it came on the eve of Nasser's visit, when former politicians and others of influence in the days of parliamentary rule jointly signed a memorandum demanding the restoration of parliamentary democracy and an end to the régime of the military.



NASSER AND ABOUD  
*Bowing to the inevitable?*

**Press freedom demanded:** Among the more than twenty signatories were Sayed Siddik el Mahdi, a leader of the former Umma Party who was recently appointed Imam of the powerful Ansar; Ismail el Azhary, the first Prime Minister of the Sudan; and Beshir Mohamed Said, editor of the newspaper *El Ayam*.

Their memorandum listed three main demands: that the army concentrate on its fundamental function of defence; that a transitional body be appointed to take over the administration pending the holding of elections and the introduction of parliamentary democracy; and that the state of emergency be terminated immediately.

Nothing more was heard of the memorandum during Nasser's visit. Local papers were forbidden to comment upon it. The Egyptian press made no mention of it at all until Nasser had been home for a week.

**Ominous tone:** Once the U.A.R. Presi-



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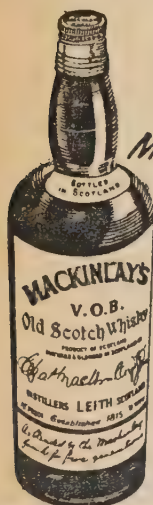






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dent had left, however, Abboud called his governing officers into conference. He told them of the Congo agreement with Nasser and then considered with them how to set about opposing the return of the politicians.

This meeting lasted most of a day and continued into the following morning. The outcome was publication of a counter-memorandum signed by a group of little-known academicians and engineers. Its tone was ominous, its wording familiar to those acquainted with the phraseology of communist ideologists.

It sprang strangely from a military regime which took power in order to eradicate communist influence. This is what it demanded:

"First—to tighten restrictions on colonialist activity in the country by liquidation of agents having suspicious relations with imperialistic Embassies in the Sudan and to watch those Embassies closely.

"Second—to promulgate revolutionary legislation denying those responsible for corruption of the old parliamentary democracy the right to engage in public affairs.

"Third—to speed up the establishment of popular revolutionary machinery to serve as nucleus for any future constitutional development.

"Fourth—to ensure freedom of expression, thought and association within the framework of this machinery.

"Fifth—to proclaim fully the lofty principles of the Revolution as identical with the people's fundamental demands to change the country radically and revolutionarily from misery and dissension to unity, pride and tranquillity by socialist expansion.

"Finally—to restate the Sudanese Armed Forces' policy, which stands for the transformation of the country from imminent collapse to stability and prosperity."

**Army stays on:** The Sudanese reader scoured his press in vain for an indication of where the government stood as between these two demands. The answer was provided by the Cairo newspaper *Al Akhbar* which arrived here this weekend. In it, the paper's Khartoum correspondent—Miriam Rubin—reported an interview with Abboud spokesman and Minister of Information and Labour General Talaat Farid, who said that the Supreme Armed Forces Council had decided to ignore completely the memorandum from the former politicians.

"We resolve to forge ahead relentlessly towards the realisation of the revolutionary goals declared on November 17, 1958, and to carry on with the present administration to uphold the country's interest," Farid stated. The revolutionary régime intended that its aims should

prevail "at any cost," he declared, adding that thousands of messages of support had been received from all over the country.

This, however, is the beginning, not the end of the affair. Siddik el Mahdi will not be so easily deflected from his purpose, nor will those other ex-politicians associated with him. They can still muster considerable support. All the way down the banks of the Nile there is growing discontent among countryfolk threatened by the changes envisaged in the Nile Waters Agreement with Egypt.

**Favourite son:** It is only a couple of months ago that people from Wadi Halfa, whose homes are threatened by the agreement, descended on Khartoum and engaged in pitched battles with police and army during an abortive attempt to impress their views on ministers. They have not forgotten the beating they received on that occasion. And, if the memory should dim, they always have their favourite son, Abdullah Khalil, to remind them of it. It was Khalil's government which was overthrown by Abboud when he came to power two years ago, with Khalil condoning the coup. He may now be doubting the wisdom of that decision.

## JORDAN NO ASSET FOR KASSEM

### FERTILE CRESCENT BACK ON THE BOOKS

*From our own correspondent*

#### Baghdad :

At a time when trusted friends are in short supply, Kassem has deliberately embarked upon a policy which threatens to isolate him between the hostility of left and right.

His cordial reception of Jordan's bid for a renewal of relations between the two has shocked not only the pro-Nasserists on the right and the pro-communists on the left. It has sown confusion among the ranks of his supporters who recall only too clearly his declared hostility to the Hashemite régime.

Popular feeling, to the extent that there is such a collectivity in Iraq, is dead against any Hussein move into the Iraqi camp, though many Iraqis privately admire the young monarch for standing up to Nasser. The feelings of the "street" were amply shown in violent demonstrations here at the weekend, when slogans attacking Hussein were shouted by crowds in Rashid Street, the city's main thoroughfare.

**Mahdawi hurries back :** Kassem's re-





JORDANIAN TROOPS PARADE NEAR THE IRAQI FRONTIER

*Four stages in the march towards Arab unity—will Kassem and Hussein march together?*

newal of contacts with Amman caused the biggest shock in the communist camp, already thrown into disarray by the "sole leader's" new anti-communist campaign. Colonel al-Mahdawi came scurrying back here when news of the communications agreement with Jordan was announced. Apart from his communist sympathies, Mahdawi is hysterically anti-Hussein.

With the communists, he fears that Kassem's cordiality toward Amman will reawaken Hashemite influences among the officer corps and tribal sheikhs, many of whom remember with affection the "grand days" of the monarchy. To the communists also, Hussein stands out as the west's torch-bearer in the Middle East.

But Mahdawi, with his known political views, can expect no sympathetic hearing from Kassem.\* The Prime Minister is now right in the middle of an exercise designed to eradicate communist influence. He has sacked three leading communist ministers—Naziha ad-Dulaimi, Auni Yusuf and Abdul-Latif ash-Shawaf—and has personally arranged for public funds to be made over to the dissident communist party led by Daud Sa'igh to pay for the expenses of a party congress.

**Nasser—not Hussein:** The fact that Kassem is tightening the squeeze on the left does not mean that he is making it up with the right. Far from it. His interest remains, as it always has been, to keep the army with him and clear of politics.

One unexpected development with

which he (and the communists) are having to contend is the re-emergence of the Istiqlalists under the leadership of his former lieutenant Sadeq Shenshal. The Shenshal group is as livid as the communists about the new friendship with Hussein. The rightists hold that if there is to be a rapprochement with any Arab state, it must be with Nasser and not with Hussein.

Friendship with the Hashemites is held to be nothing short of treason, a revocation of all the principles of the revolution. And Kassem cannot afford to ignore their views. The Istiqlal won a striking success when their candidate won the chairmanship of the Lawyers' Association with a poll of 581 votes to his communist opponent's 160.

**Time not ripe:** This is the first significant shift in recent months in the direction of the National Frontists, headed by the Istiqlal and including the National Democrats and the old school of Baathists (yes, once again) and the Rashid Ali Galani followers.

Shenshal's right has many army followers and makes it possible to start thinking in concrete terms of a counter-move by the right against Kassem and the communists. With forty years of revolutionary activity behind it, this rightist bloc will not take kindly to a Kassem-Hussein entente.

But, publicly, Kassem displays no concern about this opposition. He has gone ahead with the Jordan rapprochement and, if he has halted on the edge of a complete accord, it is only because he

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\* Cairo reports said that Mahdawi had been placed under house arrest. ED.—J.O.



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believes the time not yet ripe for the ultimate step—which is nothing less than achievement of his long-dreamed of ambition, establishment of a Fertile Crescent embracing Iraq, Jordan and Syria.

**"Still closer together"**: This ambition received a surprise boost last week when King Hussein gave an interview to the correspondent of the West German newspaper *General-Anzeiger*. He was asked whether it was possible, in view of improved relations with Iraq, for the fertile crescent scheme to be realised. The king's answer, taken here as an affirmative one, was: "I certainly believe that the Arab world has not yet reached its final form, and that the Arab peoples will come still closer together."

But, whatever the king meant, and however burning Kassem's ambition, the fertile crescent idea is still a blue-print for the distant future. A nearer possibility foreseen by Kassem confidantes is a new Iraq-Jordan federation in which each would keep its own special form of government (at least for the time being).

The two leaders are expected to have an early meeting at which this and related issues will be discussed.

But Kassem's eventual hope, one which he shares with Nasser, is for a grand Arab union. He differs with the U.A.R. leader only on the decisive question of who shall lead it.

**Four stages**: Kassem sees the union being achieved by four separate stages. The creation of the Fertile Crescent is the first (though he seems to have given no thought to the position of the Lebanon or the Kurds). This is to be followed by unification of Saudi Arabia, the Yemen and the Persian Gulf states, the creation of a Nile Valley entity, linking Egypt and the Sudan, and a fusion of Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Libya.

Kassem's dream takes no heed of the fact that Libya is more likely to fall to Egypt than to a Maghribian union, that the Sudan has no intention of uniting with anyone—and that Gamal Abdel Nasser has his own ideas about the whole matter.

Their differing views on this and other Arab questions are causing new turmoil in the Lebanon, as I was able to see during a visit there at the weekend. There are four main forces at work: Nasser's agents, Kassem's, Hussein's and the communists. Each is faced by an opposition group and all are locked in deadly combat.

**Noise not words**: How deadly was recently illustrated when the Egyptians blew up the office of the Beirut communist newspaper *Nida*, causing many serious casualties. The city now awaits the communist counterblast, which apparently de-

pends on orders from Khalid Bakdash in Prague, from where Middle Eastern communism is now directed.

Kassem, seeking to show his statesmanship amidst all this anarchy, has concentrated his attack on Israel. His agents in Beirut have distributed many thousands of copies of a 22-page pamphlet entitled "Israel—A Transgressing Fascist State."

It may do Kassem some good in the wider prospect of Arab politics. But in present-day Beirut, as Nasser well knows, it is noise not words that create the impressions.

## "ARABS DECEIVED ON ISRAEL AID"

### MOSCOW DOUBTS END OF U.S. ASSISTANCE

A "diplomatic manoeuvre" was how Moscow radio's Arabic service this week described the announcement that American technical assistance to Israel would be cut in 1962.

Experience had shown, said the Russian commentator, that "these antics about stopping certain kinds of assistance to Israel are simply attempts by U.S. diplomacy to deceive Arab public opinion."

For example, the commentator stated, the U.S. said it would stop assistance to Israel because of its Sinai campaign. But, when aid was resumed in 1957, it paid up all the arrears.

**Dollars for arms**: In the spring of 1957, the U.S. "staged this act once more" when it decided to stop aid to Israel as from June, 1960. But, declared the Moscow broadcast, "only a few months later this decision was cancelled, and dollars, the main means of financing Israel's war preparations against the Arab countries, continued to flow undiminished."

The Russian commentator estimated that, since its establishment, and "in return for its obedient service to the U.S.A.'s imperialist interests," Israel had received some \$3,000 million from America, more than a third of this amount being contributions from Zionists.

Direct U.S. Government assistance to Israel until the end of 1959 was put by Moscow at \$639,600,000. Technical assistance accounted for less than three per cent of total U.S. Government aid. The various kinds of dollar grants "which Israel's militarists use to purchase large quantities of arms from the U.S., France, Britain, Western Germany, Canada and Italy, will remain unchanged," Moscow stated.



## BOOKS

### HOUSE THAT SAMUEL BUILT

MARCUS SAMUEL, by Robert Henriques ;  
676 pp., illustrations, appendix, bibliography ; (*Barrie and Rockliff*) 42s.

Between the birth of Marcus Samuel in London's East End in 1853 and the death of the first Viscount Bearsted at his town house in Hamilton Place seventy-four years later, lies a colourful era of British empire building in which men of vision (and ruthlessness, too) saw their opportunities for money or fame, or both, and took them. Marcus Samuel received a goodly share of the two. In return, he gave his country an asset which will be with us when his even now fading name means nothing at all—the "Shell" oil company.

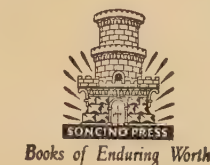
Until his death in 1927, Shell and Samuel were synonymous. The story of the one is the story of the other, and Robert Henriques tells both wonderfully well. It is an irony that would have pleased Marcus Samuel that his biographer, lacking most of his subject's personal papers (nearly all were sold for pulp after his death), gathered the bulk of his material from the confidential files of Samuel's erstwhile enemies, Standard Oil and the Rothschilds.

And enemies they were in the bitterest sense. Across their desks in London, Paris and New York they exchanged cigars and pleasantries. Across the continents of Europe and Asia, and the Americas, their agents lavished millions and more to obliterate the existence of the others. What drove them on? Samuel was certainly a hard and clever businessman. But, in his case, there was something more, a burning passion which often brought his head into collision with his heart: patriotism. It was patriotism of the variety which still flickers on the extreme right of the Conservative Party, a patriotism which in his particular case, was fuelled by the Establishment's qualified acceptance of Samuel, the Jew.

He also expected, and enjoyed, the rewards which this patriotism brought him—the Lord Mayoralty, peerage ('You can't think what pleasure it gives me to put "The Honourable" on my children's envelopes,' he told a friend). But his patriotism also brought him bitter moments, when, for example, the admirals shrugged off his proposals for switching the navy from coal to oil fuelling (though here, he was later to see his views pre-

vail) and again when the government, with Winston Churchill in the lead, bought itself into Anglo-Persian rather than Shell.

Because he was writing the story of Marcus Samuel and not of Shell, Henriques stops short with his subject's death in 1927. But I hope he will not leave the Shell story there. The years since Samuel's passing have not been without their excitements and their battles. And even though one would today search in vain for a Jew among the higher echelons of the Shell company, it is still, basically, the house that Marcus Samuel built.



### THE CASE FOR JEWISH CIVIL LAW IN THE JEWISH STATE

by

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### IRAQ ANCIENT AND MODERN

MESOPOTAMIA (IRAQ) 1600-1914, by Zaki Saleh ; 315 pp., index, bibliography ; (*Al Maaref Press—Baghdad ; Dillon's University Bookshop — London*) 22s. 6d.

A careful reconstruction based on a comprehensive acquaintance with the available source material—especially German books dealing with the "Drang" to the East by a prominent Iraqi historian—though he is no Khadduri.

It is however a useful corrective to Brigadier Longrigg's long book.

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## ZIONISM

### NO GOVERNMENT POINT OF VIEW

#### STRANGE FORMULA FOR CONGRESS OPENING

*from Amos Ben Vered*

#### Jerusalem:

There will be no official speech on behalf of the Israeli Government at the Zionist Congress. The decision was taken at this week's Cabinet meeting, after a stormy debate over Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's remarks about the Zionist movement.

In the last few days, these have become steadily more aggressive. Early last week he told the Knesset that the adjective "Zionist" was not a fitting description for the Congress, and last Friday he told a meeting of Israel's newspaper editors, that *aliya* from the west is not an impossible task, "provided the Zionist movement does not interfere."

**Ben-Gurion gives in:** On Sunday, he told a gathering devoted to the encouragement of tourism that tourism to Israel was "considerably more Zionist than official Zionism."

If there was going to be a speech on behalf of the Government, they argued, it should represent the views of the Government. Ben-Gurion had declared that he intended to put before the Congress his own views on the Zionist movement, which are clearly not in accord with the views of the majority in the Government.

At the Cabinet meeting it was Pinhas Rosen, the Minister of Justice, who brought the matter up. After a while, Ben-Gurion gave in and declared that he would address the Congress as a delegate, making it clear that he was not speaking as Prime Minister of Israel.

**No ideological content:** However, there will be no Government speaker at the Congress itself. President Ben-Zvi will welcome the delegates on behalf of the State, and a Cabinet member (Ben-Gurion or someone else) will give a welcoming address on behalf of the Government. But the address will have no ideological content.

Meir Argov, chairman of the Ihud committee which will decide on Mapai's policy at the Congress, has meanwhile gone on record favouring the doubling of Agency expenditure outside Israel.

He also favours the setting up of a special office for immigration from the

western countries, including all steps on their way—liquidating their assets in their home country, *aliya*, and their being set up in business here. Mapai's adoption of the proposals would assure their passage through Congress.

### COURT MEETS FOR MIZRACHI PLEA

#### EXTRAVAGANT CLAIM COLLAPSES AFTER INQUIRY

*from the Jewish Affairs reporter*

The ruling which the Congress Court will give after the hearing next week of the Mizrahi's appeal to have the Congress Elections in Britain nullified, may have unexpectedly far-reaching consequences.

There is a growing conviction in Zionist circles that if the Mizrahi appeal is upheld, then this will be the end of free democratic practice in the movement and that in future all such matters will be decided by "arrangements" privately arrived at by the parties, and not by elections.

No one claims that the Congress elections were the last word in perfection, but considering the difficulties, the long interval since the last vote, and the hostile propaganda, a turn-out of ten thousand votes was not derisory. But a post-hoc decision which would cancel their choice would just about finish any chance of future elections. This is really the issue before the Court.

**"Avalanche" excavated:** Added point is given to this feeling by the exposure of some of the extravagant claims which the Mizrahi had made in order to have the elections declared void and replaced by an arrangement which would restore to the Mizrahi its customary quota of delegates.

Centre-piece of the Mizrahi case is that "an avalanche" of voting cards was returned to them by the electors as a declaration of support for its appeal that the elections should be boycotted.

The actual number of such cards has now been checked. They add up to 578 returned voting cards, out of a total of 60,000. On the strength of these, the Mizrahi would barely have qualified for a single delegate to Congress.

**What will decide?** But this is perhaps the least important feature in the dispute. Its fundamental importance is whether, in future, the elective or the "fixative" principle will decide the composition of the Zionist representative bodies,



# ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

*A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama*

## EXPORTING KNOW-HOW TO AFRICA AND ASIA

### HUNDREDS OF FAR-FLUNG EXPERTS

The number of Israelis serving abroad on technical missions increases from month to month.

Over fifty are serving in Ghana as agronomists, medical officers, merchant navy and flying instructors, technical college lecturers, financial advisers and statisticians.

Burma and Ethiopia each boast 17 Israeli expatriates. In Burma they are engaged in agriculture, irrigation, fishing, banking, nursing and pharmacy. Ethiopia has three agricultural experts (engaged in cattle breeding, general rural development and the increased use of agricultural machinery), three water drilling experts, four doctors, four university lecturers, two transport experts and a fishing instructor.

**Liberia and Nigeria too:** There are five Israeli doctors in Liberia, including the staff of the eye clinic established on the recommendation of Professor Michaelson of the Hebrew University Medical School, one agronomist, one adviser on university level education, and one merchant navy instructor.

West Nigeria has engaged six Israeli agricultural specialists who are devoting themselves to the country's development plan, two fishery experts and an Israeli football coach, while Eastern Nigeria, with two agronomists, a town planner and an architect already out there, is at present engaged in negotiations regarding a fairly sizeable number of agricultural staff.

Mali already employs the services of three Israeli doctors, three flying instructors and one agronomist, and the Mali delegation at present visiting here is expected to request additional technical assistance personnel.

**Science in Guinea:** Togo employs only one Israeli expert so far—an hotel management consultant but the Togo Government has also requested expert assistance in finance, taxation and customs. Five Israelis are engaged in natural sciences in the Republic of Guinea, while a citrus expert acts as adviser on plantation development on the Ivory Coast.

Four agricultural experts are at present at work in the Philippines. An economist is adviser to the Development Board in

Singapore, and there are already two Israeli doctors there, with seven more on the way. One Israeli has been seconded to Ceylon in the field of management and productivity, while Iran at present employs five agronomists, two geologists and two town planners. Other Israelis, under bilateral aid agreements, are working in Italy, Argentina, Mexico and Puerto Rico.

**Asking for more:** Requests are coming in at an increasing rate, with growing emphasis on assistance in the strictly economic field. Burma, for instance, has recently asked for banking experts, and Nigeria and Mali for persons familiar with problems of foreign trade.

With more than a dozen requests recently received for economic advisers in banking, finance, foreign trade, taxation and customs and excise, the Ministry is hard put to it to recruit a sufficient number, since first-rate economists are none too plentiful, and must have had considerable training as well as experience.

Moreover, most top-grade Israeli economists occupy positions which they are loath to leave, many in better paid jobs in private industry, and some already serving overseas. Commercial companies today have an overseas staff of nearly 500, many of whom can also be classified as technical experts, such as water or construction engineers.

**Economic experts wanted:** Thus, while agricultural assistance in the widest sense, including the drawing up of development plans, crop improvement measures and the utilisation of water resources, still enjoys top priority, with medical assistance a close second, experts in the economic field are beginning to be in ever increasing demand.



WEST NIGERIAN FINANCE MINISTER ADEBYI  
*Food, fish and football*

Countries receiving technical assistance are determined not to maintain their, in many cases, almost entirely rural economies, but are beginning to think in terms of greater or lesser industrialisation. Further proof of this trend can be seen in the growing number of Africans and Asians coming here in search of vocational training in a very great variety of fields.


## SHOWING ISRAEL'S WARES ABROAD

### ISRAELIS ARE PERSISTENT EXHIBITIONISTS

Plans are well under way for Israel's participation in twenty-one international fairs and exhibitions during 1961, ranging from Lyons to Tokio and Vancouver to Bulawayo.

Faced with the simultaneous problems of building up export industries and finding markets for them, Israel has long turned her attention to international fairs as an efficient and speedy instrument of highly concentrated sales promotion.

With exports ranging from knitwear and polished diamonds to fresh fruit and antibiotics, Israel has found international exhibits one of the surest means of

		<u>24.11</u>	<u>1.12</u>	<b>TENDENCY:</b> DOLLAR BONDS: UNCHANGED C.O.L. BONDS : FIRM SHARES : WEAK CABLES : UNIONBANK ADDRESS : 6-8 AKHUZAT BAYIT ST., TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL
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acquainting potential customers with a variety of export goods, most of which would not warrant an exclusive display.

**Specialisation begins:** Processed foods, wines, chemicals for industry and agriculture, irrigation equipment, heavy duty tyres, safety glass, plywood, electronic appliances and cement—these are but a few of the many products available to foreign clients.

However, in certain fields, where Israel industry is becoming more highly specialised, the country is also beginning to take part in exhibitions devoted to one particular branch of production, such as fashions, food (Cologne) and agricultural equipment (Verona).

In an effort to help exporters publicise their goods abroad, test new markets and establish new contacts, the Government established the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., one of the first Government corporations set up here.

**Some complaints:** Shares are held by the Government and the Jewish Agency on the one hand, and leading commercial and industrial enterprises on the other. The company erects and staffs national pavilions, designed by Israeli architects, rents exhibition space at trade fairs, sends out travelling exhibits and organises displays for foreign buyers at home.

Local industrialists sometimes complain that the company does not always use its promotion opportunities to the full, especially in the field of general commercial information. The company, for



WITH DR. JUSTIC-DAYAN  
Queen Mother sees Israeli exhibits at  
Bulawayo Fair

its part, criticises some manufacturers for not making their exhibits big or representative enough. However, these shortcomings will doubtless be rectified in 1961.

Next year's exhibition bookings make impressive reading. Sydney, Tokyo, Vancouver and Lille for the first time, in addition to Lyons, Frankfurt, Verona, Johannesburg, New York, Bulawayo, Munich, Duesseldorf, Chicago, Izmir,

Cologne, Bari, Stockholm, Salonika, Zagreb, Nicosia and Poznan—the last a regular by now, and one of Eastern Europe's most popular fairs.

**Show windows:** In addition, the company is increasingly concentrating on show-window exhibits in leading department stores, begun some years ago at *Au Printemps* in Paris. Shows arranged for the coming year include *Je'moli* in Zurich, *Eaton* in Montreal, *P.U.B.* in Stockholm and *Galleries Lafayette* in Lyons.

## PROMOTING EASTERN TRADE

### EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS HAVE THEIR EYES ON ASIA

Astraco, the Asian Trading Company Ltd., was established on the initiative of the Zim shipping line, with the object of promoting Israel exports to Asian countries (from Ceylon eastwards) and to develop imports from them.

Zim has for some time past been shipping bulk cargoes to various Asian countries, but Astraco should help to build up the carriage of better paying general cargoes.

The company has its head offices in Tel Aviv and a branch in Bangkok. A second branch is being established in Singapore, and an official of the company has already left to take up his post there. The Company also has an affiliate in Burma, and correspondents in Hong Kong, Japan, Ceylon and the Philippines.

**Coffee and calcium carbide:** Benjamin Sheba, Astraco's managing director, stated that, since the beginning of operations in April of this year, the company has exported \$150,000 worth of goods, including instant coffee, limestone, fertilisers, insecticides, irrigation equipment, tyres, steel furniture and calcium carbide.

The Bangkok office reports having dealt with 91 different items, while Singapore has begun to import agricultural products, such as onions, melons, potatoes and citrus.

Sheba also sees possibilities of exporting Israel know-how and services, particularly in connection with irrigation, to the Philippines and possibly other east Asian countries. Traditional exports include potash, cement, copper cement, fertilisers and a few manufactured goods, but there appear good prospects of selling citrus by-products, pharmaceuticals, clothing and veterinary preparations.

**Logs from Burma:** Imports from East Asia include logs for plywood from the Philippines, Thailand, Burma and Borneo. In addition, Israel may buy some of its raw rubber requirements

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from Burma and Ceylon. Oil seed for Israel's edible oil producers could be purchased in this region as well, and both Burma and Ceylon are potential rice suppliers.

However, imports need not be confined to raw materials. Japan, for example, might well become a source of supply for selected industrial equipment and electronic products. All these goods can be transported in Israel ships on their return trips.

A direct shipping line, connecting Elath and Bangkok, started operations in September. It is highly likely that an additional service will shortly be established linking Israel directly to Japan.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882 and 63303.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Monday, December 12  
**WANSTEAD & WOODFORD ZIONIST SOCIETY.** 5 The Rise, Hollybush Hill, E.11. "Is the State of Israel Necessary?" Lecture by Joseph Yahuda (Barrister). Dr. L. Lithman will preside, 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, December 13  
**GOLDERS GREEN ZIONIST SOCIETY.** Barclay House, 783 Finchley Road, N.W.11. Chanukah Neshf. Chanukah Lights by Rev. M. Taschlicky. Address by Dr. I. S. Fox. Musical items by Tova Ben-Zvi (Soprano). Films, Rabbi E. Newman, will preside, 8.15 p.m.

**THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY.** Zion House Hampstead, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Chanukah Neshf. Kindling of Lights by Rev. J. Dollinger. Musical items by Nina Lenover accompanied by Miss S. Blumenfeld. Address by Mr. I. J. Miller, 8.15 p.m.

**WEST CENTRAL ZIONIST SOCIETY.** Grand Palais, Commercial Road, E.1. Annual Chanukah Concert. "If I were Rich" (Yiddish play), 7.30 p.m.

**WEST LONDON ZIONIST SOCIETY.** Communal Hall, Brook Green, W.6. Chanukah Celebration. Kindling of Lights by Rev. S. Forscher. Address by Rev. I. Abrams. Musical items by Reina Longhorn. Amusements and refreshments, 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, December 14  
**SELIG BRODETSKY ZIONIST SOCIETY.** Synagogue Hall, Shaftesbury Avenue, Kenton. Chanukah Party. Kindling of Lights and musical items by Mr. M. Rothstein. Israeli Dances by the Kamea Dancing Group. Sketches by Kenton Dramatic Society directed by H. Mesnick, also Jackie Schuldenfrei (accordion), 8.15 p.m.

**ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND MAIDA VALE Z.S.** Community Centre, Grove End Road, N.W.8. Chanukah Celebration. Kindling of Lights by Rev. M. E. Hertzberg. Address by Rabbi Dr. S. Gollman. The film "The Juggler" featuring Kirk Douglas will be shown, 8 p.m.

Thursday, December 15  
**FINCHLEY ZIONIST SOCIETY.** Finchley Synagogue, Kinloss Gardens, N.3. Chanukah Film Show. "Israel Today" by kind permission of Mr. Sam Silver. Kindling of Lights by Rev. A. Rosenfeld, 8 p.m.

**HENDON ZIONIST SOCIETY AND HENDON W.I.Z.O.** Sol Cohen Memorial Hall, Raleigh Close, N.W.4. Chanukah Concert. Lights will be kindled by Rev. Moshe Cohen. Musical programme including Hans Geiger (Violin); Shulamit Amit (Soprano); Rami Kezra (Accordion); and Handel Rosen (Piano). Mr. Alic Nathan will preside, 8.15 p.m.

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# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

## 1,000 MERSEYSIDE SUPPORTERS

### LEO LEVY'S REPORT

There were almost one thousand contributors in the Merseyside area to the 1960 J.P.A. campaign. They came from Liverpool itself, from tiny satellite communities in the vicinity and from Kol Nidre contributions in the various synagogues. As a result, the total raised in this area reached a figure of £41,000.

These facts emerged at a reception at the home of Leo Levy, chairman, to mark the completion of the campaign on Merseyside and which was the occasion also for a thorough review of the year's work. The figures are particularly noteworthy as indicating the high standard of organisation in this centre, for they show that most Jewish families in Liverpool and its environs took part in the effort. Mr. Lévy gave credit for this particularly to the canvassers in the outlying districts. It had been, he said, a tiring, uphill job for them. But they had seen it through. He also had words of praise for the honorary treasurer, Gerald Strong, congratulating him at the same time on his forthcoming marriage, and spoke warmly of the work of W. Levitt, the honorary secretary.

**Best year:** It had been the best year ever for the committee. In the chairman's view, it would not have been achieved

without the devoted services of the regional director, E. L. Fagin, with his unique gift for planning and organisation.

During a discussion on the coming year's plans, the following Liverpool leaders gave their views: S. Samuels, I. Karp, S. Rosenblatt, Dr. H. Woolwich, L. H. Harris, S. Goldberg, S. I. Applebaum and A. Hoddes. They also voiced their appreciation to Mrs. Levy for her encouragement to her husband during his years of office as chairman, and for her hospitality that evening.

## ISRAEL PRESIDENT FOR J.N.F. CONFERENCE

The President of Israel, Izhak Ben-Zvi, has accepted an invitation by the K.K.L. Directorate to participate at the opening of the world J.N.F. Conference in Jerusalem next week.

The British delegation will be led by Rosser Chinn, and will include joint honorary treasurer S. J. Birn, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowenthal. Ram Haviv, J.N.F. director, is accompanying the delegation.

Among the distinguished participants are Nahum Goldmann and Levi Eshkol, Israel's Finance Minister. The Conference is due to last for three days, and the opening session will be in the Wise Auditorium of the Hebrew University. At the conclusion of their deliberations, delegates will be taken on a three-day study tour of J.N.F. projects throughout the country.

## "RATS REVEL" PRODUCED £3,000

Before an audience of nearly 1,500 at the Victoria Palace, a large number of well-known artists gave up one Sunday evening last month on behalf of three causes—the Grand Order of Water Rats, the Grand Order of Lady Ratlings, and the J.N.F. Charitable Trust. They included Roy Castle, Peter Cavanagh, Dickie Henderson and Benny Lee.

The committee responsible for this, the thirtieth Rats Revel, was under the able chairmanship of King Rat Arthur Scott, Queen Ratling Betty Foster, and Norman Simmons of the Edgware Younger J.N.F.

A luncheon had been held a few weeks previously at the Savoy to promote the Revel, and as a result of the hard work put in between these two events over £3,000 was raised at the function itself. This was largely due to the efforts of James W. Moore, J.P., who presided at the luncheon, and Rosser Chinn, joint president with Billy Butlin of the Revel.

## MAKING A START

A meeting that took place in the new synagogue hall in Greenford on Sunday November 27, and addressed by Simon Kester and Trevor Chinn, realised £100 for the J.P.A. campaign now terminating.

This is a young and developing community, and the committee, led by M. Finegold, hopes to increase the district contribution by a personal canvass of residents. Another speaker at this meeting was L. Sinclair.

## KEY COMMITTEE

At the Annual General Meeting of the Key Committee (Southend and District Younger J.N.F. Commission) held recently, the following were elected: Bruce Franks, chairman; Laurence Collins, vice-chairman; Rosalind Carnell, secretary; Michael Jonas, treasurer; Barry Bremner, functions chairman; Gail Lewis, vice-functions chairman; Susan Silver, functions secretary; Robin Porter, financial secretary; Marilyn Morris, P.R.O.

## JUNIOR MAYFAIR GROUP

At a recent meeting of the Junior Mayfair Younger J.N.F. Commission, the following were elected: Michael Davey and Peter Horwitz, joint chairmen; David Ronson, vice-chairman; Alan Bolson and Bruce Howitt, treasurers; Zena Foreman and Marion Lowenheim, secretaries.



Leo Levy, front centre, shown with members of his successful Merseyside committee. Among them in the picture are Dr. H. Woolwich, A. Kay, J. Stone, G. G. Strong, S. Rosenblatt, A. Hoddes and E. L. Fagin.



# J P A - J N F NEWS

## NEW VENTURE FOR FURNITURE TRADE GROUP



Over to the National Sporting Club with a new campaign partner went the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades J.P.A. committee last week. On the programme were a dinner, prize-fights, speeches and an auction by Rosser Chinn. In their hands was a massive souvenir brochure. And at the end of it all—£8,000 raised, to be divided between the Furniture Trade's J.P.A. effort and the Orde Wingate Institute for Physical Education in Israel.

This was an activity which broke new ground for a leading J.P.A. group, and much credit goes to Sydney Wiseman, who was chairman of the function. The proceeds of the brochure will be devoted in part to the Jewish National Fund.

## IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: Shirley Gough and Cyril Joseph Glass, F.B.O.A. D.Opt., on the occasion of their marriage by their parents; Gerald Cohen and Shelley Vivienne Callis on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bride and bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. A. Margulies on the occasion of their silver wedding by their sons Marcus and Stephen, and daughter Judith; Eunice Demmy and Leonard Douglas Morris on the occasion of their marriage by their parents; Mr. John Baird, M.P., in appreciation of the encouragement and support he has given to them for many years, by the Wolverhampton Branch of A.J.E.X.; The Rt. Hon. J. Enoch Powell, M.B.E., M.P., in appreciation of the encouragement and support he has given for many years, by the Wolverhampton Branch of A.J.E.X.; Marilyn Silverstone and Cyril Needleman on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bride.

Lord Nathan was the host at the dinner, and those who spoke in addition were Ralph Rurka, on behalf of his Furniture colleagues, and Sidney Rosette, who is chairman of the Orde Wingate committee. Other speakers were Dr. L. Slotover and Dr. A. P. Magonet.

The event saw an attendance of 500 supporters of Israel, and it is the intention of the joint committee to make this an annual occasion. With Mr. Wiseman to arrange the programme were David Sinclair, vice-chairman; Albert Slesinger, treasurer; Harold Breckman, ticket chairman; Philip and Morris Steinberg, joint brochure chairmen; and S. Romer.

organising secretary. Studying the programme in our picture are the Steinberg brothers, Ralph Rurka and Sydney Wiseman.

## BRIDGE NEWS

Hendon is now in the Bridge tournament. Arrangements have just been completed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Scott, at a meeting where last year's winners, H. Webber and L. Sinclair, were presented with their award. Mr. Scott is chairman of this group, with D. Sacks as treasurer.

Hampstead Garden Suburb had its meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Wayne. R. Swimer was elected chairman and Mr. Wayne treasurer, an office he doubles with the treasurership of the national committee.

Mrs. Isaac Wolfson presented the West London cup to last year's finalists, E. Silverston and Mrs. H. Burton, when a meeting took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Steinberg. Among others present were Mrs. Rixi Markus and members of the Ladies executive. The new committee consists of Mrs. S. Zilkha (wife of the 1959 winner of the national) as chairman; C. V. Sharpe, treasurer; and R. Dwek, hon. secretary.

During the Finchley meeting, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Silverman, five pairs of participants were entered for the tournament and four pairs for the Ladies section. M. B. Phillips becomes chairman and M. L. Phillips hon. treasurer and secretary. It has been decided that the Muswell Hill group join with Finchley, and N. Hill will be responsible for this district.



Members of Ealing J.N.F. Commission at the home of chairman Sydney Sabel. Seated from left to right in our picture are: S. Jacobs, M. Baderman, M. Levy, S. Landau, R. Haviv, J. Shestopal. Standing: L. Wolf, N. L. Jacobs, H. M. Stern, S. Sabel, P. Sabel, A. Blake, J. Davis, M. Small, S. Rappaport.



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**USSISHKIN PRIZE**

**FOUR AUTHORS SHARE AWARD**

Four Israeli authors were this year the recipients of the literary prize named after Menahem Ussishkin and awarded by the J.N.F. Board of Directors for important contributions to the new nation's literature. No prizes were awarded last year.

The four books which gained the award for their authors were on widely differing themes. Yehuda Burla's was "The Voyage of Yehuda Halevi", Yehoshua Ravinov was honoured for his volume of poems "The Song of Amitai", while the life of new immigrants in a transit-camp in Southern Israel was the subject of Shoshanna Sherira's "The Gates of Gaza". The fourth book was a description of Iraq Jewry by Yani Avidov, who had been an emissary in Iraq.

In an address announcing the awards, Jacob Tsur had this to say about the significance of Zionism in present-day Israel: "Zionism in this country means recognition of the fact that the up-building of the State has not yet been completed. The citizen of Israel must not only fulfil all normal obligations toward the State, but he must volunteer for tasks beyond those normally imposed upon the citizens of other countries."

**THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES**

**E. LONDON:** Mr. Tendler, E. and G. Brick Lane, c/o 44 Earham Grove, E.7, £9.8.8. Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenberg, 92 Claremont Road, E.7, £4.0.0. Mr. Brown, 89 Earham Grove, E.7, £3.10.4. Mr. C. Stern, 78 Woodgrange Road, E.7, £3.0.0. Mr. S. Zelzer, 36 Earham Grove, E.7, £2.18.0. Mr. M. Rubinstein, 57 Durlston Road, E.5, £2.18.0. Mr. J. Mintz, 251 Mile End Road, E.1, £2.13.1. Mrs. Schwartz, 281 Bancroft Road, E.1, £2.10.0. Mr. S. Levy, 39 Pelewe House, Somerford Street, E.1, £2.6.0. Mrs. R. Briski, 120 Redmans Street, E.1, £2.2.0. Dr. Paul, 322 Romford Road, E.7, £2.1.0. Mr. and Mrs. H. Angel, 44 Earham Grove, Forest Gate, E.7, £2.0.0. Steiner and Co. Ltd., 102 Grantley Street, E.1, £2.0.0. Mr. M. Sobell, 50 Reighton Road, E.5, £2.0.0. Mr. S. Fraser, 99 Upper Clapton Road, E.5, £2.0.0.

**EDGWARE:** Mr. and Mrs. H. Lipsky, 22 Broadhurst Avenue, £2.2.3.

**ILFORD:** Mr. Gilbert, 52 Otley Drive, £2.4.0.

**N. LONDON:** Mr. G. Kaye, 5 Harford Walk, N.22, £3.10.5. Mrs. Koppel, 12 Vivian Way, N.2, £3.2.00. Mr. H. Henry, 70 Monarch Court, Lyttleton Road, N.2, £3.1.6. Mrs. Shoot, 8 Brownlow Court, Lyttleton Road, N.2, £3.0.0. Mrs. Hertz, 98 Monarch Court, Lyttleton Road, N.2, £2.18.2. Mrs. Maimie Brickman and Family, 57 Brim Hill, N.2, £2.14.9. Mr. S. H. Shmulevitch, 10 Brownlow Court, Lyttleton Road, N.2, £2.13.10. Mr. J. Loeb, 36 Lyttleton Road, N.2, £2.2.6. Dr. Liebster, 8 Vivian Way, N.2, £2.1.0. Mrs. Frankel, 12 Greenhalgh Walk, N.2, £2.0.0.

**N.W. LONDON:** Mrs. Oberman, 12 St. John's Wood Court, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8, £6.18.3. Mr. A. Horner, 201 Grove End Gardens, Abbey Road, N.W.8, £6.12.3. Mr. Cohen, 7 Grove Hall Court, Hall Road, N.W.8, £6.10.0. Mrs. Furman, 25 Southfield, N.W.4, £4.8.0. Mr. I. Wise, 5 Hall Road, N.W.8, £3.5.8. Mr. A. Moss, Flat 6, 1 Mapesbury Road, N.W.2, £3.3.0. Mr. A. H. Keller, 15 Prothero Gardens, N.W.4, £3.0.0. Mr. K. Santer, 26 Florence Street, N.W.4, £2.13.6. Mrs. Strauss, 72 Downage, N.W.4, £2.16.0. Mr. Kingsley, Flat 63, 20 Abbey Road, N.W.8, £2.12.0. Mrs. H. Moser, 68 Shoot-up Hill, N.W.2, £2.7.2. Mr. and Mrs. Clifton, 99 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.8, £2.4.6. Mrs. Moss, 8 Northwick House, St. John's Wood, N.W.8, £2.4.2. Mrs. Spendall, 30 Harrow Lodge, Northwick Terrace, N.W.8, £2.3.6. Shem Tov Hotel, Mrs. Lenkiewicz, 85/87 Fordwych Road, N.W.2, £2.3.4. Mr. Cohen, St. John's Wood Hebrew Classes, 37 Grove End Road, N.W.8, £2.2.9. Mr. G. Hartog, 10 Wiltern Court, Shoot-up Hill, N.W.2, £2.2.3. Dr. M. LeVay, 5 Northwick House, St. John's Wood, N.W.8, £2.1.9. Mrs. H. Hames, 5 Grove Court, Circus Road, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mr. Schaechter, 24 Grove Hall Court, Hall Road, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mr. Tietz, 70 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mr. M. Goldbart, 74 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.8, £2.0.0.

**S.W. LONDON:** Mrs. J. Capland, 96 Bedford Hill, S.W.12, £4.18.6. Mr. Harris, 44 Thurlleigh Road, S.W.12, £4.10.0. Mr. Groner, 44 Thurlleigh Road, S.W.12, £4.0.0. Mr. Sopher, 3c The Mansions, Earls Court Road, S.W.5, £2.12.2. Mr. G. Tauber, 11a Richmond Mansions, 248 Old Brompton Road, S.W.5, £2.7.6. Mr. M. A. Kutchinsky, 60 Brompton Road, S.W.3, £2.0.0.

**W. LONDON:** Mr. Winner, 39 Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.14, £3.0.0.

**WEMBLEY:** Mr. H. Harris, 17 Forty Lane, £3.3.0. Misses H. and I. Rothschild, 88 Empire Court, £3.2.0. Mrs. G. Fabritz, 69 Clarendon Gardens, £2.10.0. Mr. E. Nashauer, 55 Danes Court, North End Road, £2.4.0. Mr. M. Isaacs, 23 Barn Hill, £2.0.6. Mr. D. Behrman, 22 Castleton Avenue, £2.0.0. Mrs. S. Goldring, 20 Kings Court, Forty Lane, £2.0.0. Mr. Lubell, 5 Danes Court, North End Road, £2.0.0. Mr. J. Collier, 28 Oakington Avenue, £2.0.0. Dr. and Mrs. Hyman, 191 Wembley Hill Road, £2.0.0.

**BANGOR:** Mr. J. H. Wartski, Links View, £3.11.6. Mr. I. Pollecoff, Sholem, 271 Caernarvon Road, £2.16.5.

**LONDONDERRY:** Mr. L. Schenkel, 8 Balmoral Avenue, £25.0.0. D. Spain, 58 Abercorn Road, £10.10.0. F. Szilagy, 66 Duncreggan Road, £5.5.0. R. Sekutes, 36 Carlisle Road, £5.5.0. Mr. B. Miller, c/o Messrs. Goorwitch Ltd., 23 Strand Road, £5.5.0. H. Pollock, 122 Beechwood Avenue, £3.3.0. E. Beck, 2 Bishop Street, £2.0.0.

**MIDDLESBROUGH:** Mrs. A. Wiseman, 10 Claude Avenue, £13.4.6. Mr. Lazarus, 40 Emerson Avenue, £5.0.0. Mrs. L. Bharier, 26 Orchard Road, £4.11.0. Mrs. V. Levy, 123 Cambridge Road, £4.9.0. Mrs. H. Schoemann, £3.8.0. Mrs. M. Telger, 1 Rochester Road, £3.3.6. Mrs. M. Bharier, 75 Roman Road, £3.3.0. Mrs. N. Marks, 56 Cambridge Road, £3.2.7. Mrs. B. Goldstein, 196 Newport Road, £2.12.0. Mrs. B. Marks, 91a Oxford Road, £2.2.0. Mrs. W. Cohen, 25 Thornfield Road, £2.0.0. Mrs. Maude Simon, Cambridge Road, £2.0.0. Mrs. D. Simon, 51 Appleton Road, £2.0.0.

**READING:** Mr. and Mrs. I. Ross, 2 Westdean Cross, Caversham, £3.0.0.



Manchester's leading event of the year is the annual Dinner and Ball of the Jewish Sportsmen's committee, and it has just held its own "Barmitzvah" function, bringing the total raised by this group since 1948 to more than £100,000. This has been transmitted through the Jewish National Fund to support several important projects in Israel such as Huleh drainage, afforestation and a playground in the Jerusalem area. Last week's occasion had as guests of honour the J.N.F. president and Mrs. Chinn. They are shown here with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mason, who were the hosts, and other members of the committee. Mr. Mason is this year's chairman of the group.





**A N G L O - J E W R Y ' S**

## **Barmitzvah Tribute to Israel**

**AN INVITATION FROM THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND**

*This coming year will mark the 13th anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel and the Barmitzvah year of Jewish independence. This surely will be the occasion to express our pride in a young nation which, by its own endeavours, and in partnership with the Jews of the world, has changed the course of modern history. Will you therefore join with us at the Jewish National Fund in a tribute that will be of inestimable importance to Israel and will endure for generations to come?*

*We intend to plant a Barmitzvah Forest on the outskirts of Jerusalem in commemoration of these epoch-making 13 years, and we are sure that every Jewish family and community in Great Britain and Ireland will want to be represented. The names of those planting 13 trees, or multiples of this number, will be included in a special volume for presentation to Mr. Izhak Ben-Zvi, the President of Israel.*

*Afforestation is a vital need to Israel, for it helps to make the soil fertile and provides employment for new immigrants. You may plant 13 trees for £4.11.0 I shall personally acknowledge all contributions, great or small.*

*Rosa Chinn*

*Please detach and send to:*

**The President, Barmitzvah Tribute to Israel,  
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, 65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1**

*I wish to inscribe.....trees as my Gift on the  
occasion of Israel's Barmitzvah year in the name(s) of:*

**You may plant**

13 trees for	£4.11.0
39 trees for	£13.13.0
130 trees for	£45.10.0
1,300 trees for	£455. 0.0

*You may spread the cost, if desired, by contributing smaller numbers of trees to total 13 within 12 months.*

**NAME & ADDRESS IN BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE**

**SIGNATURE**



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Published by Zionist Review Limited, 77 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, and printed by Narod Press Ltd., 129/131 Cavell Street, London, E.1.  
"Jewish Observer and Middle East Review" is registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.